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MILLINERY, FANCY AND VARIETY
STORE,
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MILLINERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT
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BONNETS, Hats, Caps, Frames, Ribbons;
B'Silk, Velvet and other Bonnet stuffs; Wreaths,
Flowers, Plumes, &c. A complete stock of mate-
rials always on hand. Orders filled latest styles,
or as desired, with care and dispatch.

FANCY GOODS.

Jet, Ivory and pearl, plain and medallion;
Silk, Velvet and Crochet Dress Buttons; all colors
—every variety and kind; Fashionable Groups, Silk
and Cotton Corsets of all descriptions; Linen, Lace,
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and Worsted, Linen and Cloth, Braids, Fringes,
Gimp, in every color and great variety;
Fringing, Edging and Ruffling, a choice as-
sortment various kinds plain and fancy Tapes—
Zephyr Worsted, all colors; and other descriptions
of Worsted, Linen and Cloth, Gimp, Silk
Bells, Elastics, Mens and Boys' Suspender,
Crystal and China Toilet Sets—choice Perfumes,
Soaps, Powders, Cosmetics and Hair Oil, in great
variety; Hair Brushes, Dressing and Fine Combs;
Toilet Boxes and Cases, every style, all colors;
Handbags and Cases, every style.

READY TO BE FOUND.

SHINS' LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' WOOLEN
GOODS.

No. 22 Ladies' Hoods, Gipsy Queens,
Sashes, Socks, Soutags, Scarfs, Shawls and Ho-
siers; Children's Hoods, Caps, Capes, Sacks,
Hose and stockings, every style, all colors.

Hats and Caps.

CONFECTIONERY.

English, German, English and American Cris-
pits, Fruits, Compots, Pastes, Bontons and
Candies, in every variety, great variety; the
best in the city.

LAUNDRY AND TOYS.

Laundries, Cleaning, Tailoring, Laundry and
Clothing, Drapery, Furniture, Dishes, Dishes and
Satins, and all kinds of small Dolls, dressed and un-
dressed; Bunnies, Fiddles, Tambourines, Trumpets
and Whistles; Toys of all description; an endless
variety; two hundred and fifty articles, always on
hand; the quality of fire works.

My customers and the public in general are
most respectfully invited to call and examine my
goods, which have just been selected at the most
modest prices at the best in the country, and are now
open for inspection.

CALL IN! CALL IN!

As I sell my goods as low possible. All sales
are made very easily.

7 2aw1d-2m

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 22.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1866.

NO. 39.

MANACLED.

The following touching lines need no comment—
every Southern bosom will feel their application
and a sigh of sympathy will be heaved for him
who is still languishing in prison:

Stop, soldier, stop! this cruel act
Will ring through all the land.
Silent is the heart that planned the deed!
That drops the sword of justice bright
To grasp these iron rings!

On them not me, dishonor falls,
To them this dark shame clings.

MANACLED! O my God! my God!

This is a Christian land?

And did our countries ever meet
And grasp each other's hand?

O God! we are your children, we are
Baptized under thy fray;

My brethren, with steady aim,
With Buena Vista's pride.

MANACLED! far down the South
Lie the bones of heroes, fast,
My country, that has borne great wrongs;
But this the last, the last!

Will send a thrill through thy high heart,
Dear war-scarred soul!

And then hard comes the day,
Will enter thy proud soul.

MANACLED! O word of shame!
Ring it through all the world!

We grieve, and may we grieve,
We grieve, and may we grieve!

Down in that hollow sea of blood
Went all our jewels rare,
And Hope dashed sailing from the scene
And took herself to prayer!

MANACLED! MANACLED! Words of woe,
But words of greater shame;

I've that within me which these wrongs
Can never, never, never be wiped out,

And I grieve in conscience-worth,
I grieve in thy land,

And that Lost Cause for which she bled,
Lofty, heroic, grand!

MANACLED! For this I am here,
Clanking the prisoner's chain,

We grieve, and may we grieve,
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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1866.

SUPERIOR COURT.

During the past week the term of the New Hanover Superior Court has been in session, and would have continued during the present week also, but through the great industry of the presiding Judge, the members of the bar and the officers of the Court, a very large amount of business was transacted. The State docket, consisting of nearly one hundred cases, was entirely disposed of, and the civil and equity dockets were gone through with, and many old cases finally got rid of. We never reflect of knowing so much business being done at one term of the Superior Court.

His Honor, Judge Merrimon, presided for the first time over the Superior Court of New Hanover, and he won a most enviable reputation as a judicial officer for energy, promptness, urbanity and ability. His charge was able and elaborate, calculated not only to instruct the Grand Jurors in their important duties, but to have that the patriotic ladies of the Valley have so far succeeded in their humane efforts to collect in a common burial ground the thousands of noble dead who have been lying in neglected graves throughout the Lower Valley, as to inaugurate the opening ceremonies of the Stonewall Cemetery at this early day, having already buried within the ground dedicated for the hallowed purpose, nearly three thousand bodies. As an evidence of the urgent necessity for this action on their part, to preserve the last resting places of our dead heroes from neglect and decay, it will be seen that already the names of more than one-fourth of the entire number are unknown.

A most interesting feature connected with this Stonewall Cemetery to the people of this State, is that out of less than sixteen hundred whose names and States are known, buried within its sacred precincts, quite four hundred and fifty are from North Carolina. Thus North Carolina furnishes nearly one-third of the entire number. As this State did not have a larger proportion of soldiers in the Valley campaign than in other parts of Virginia, we may conclude that this is but a relative proportion of the loss sustained by State on the various battle-fields of Virginia. Such a large proportion of General Lee's army was composed of North Carolinians during the later campaigns, that the battle of Roanoke Station, on the 25th August, 1864, with the exception of one battery of artillery, was fought entirely by North Carolinians, who happened to form the attacking party.

The Grand Jury unanimously recommended the establishment by the Legislature of a City Court with criminal jurisdiction. This recommendation met the hearty approval of his Honor and the Clerk was directed to forward the application to the Speaker of the next House of Commons, after receiving the endorsement of the Judge. A matter of such evident importance and necessity, we know will commend itself to the attention of our members elect and they will make every endeavor to comply with the recommendation of the Grand Jury, in which they will be endorsed by every citizen of the county, who attends upon the sittings of our Courts.

But one capital felony was tried during the term, that became the curse of the State against Lewis and Augustus Williams, freedmen under the charge of High way Robbery. The prisoners were most ably defended by the Hon. George Davis and Julius W. Wright. It appears under the assignment of his Honor, that after an attentive investigation before a jury of our most intelligent citizens, and a careful and impartial charge by the Judge, they were convicted, and subsequently condemned to be executed on the 25th November next.

The type of the actions of General Wise, on the occasion of the deputation of the Stonewall Cemetery, which we give, is full of feeling and beauty. We would be glad to publish it in full, but for its length. Grecy, speaking through the columns of the *Standard*, unwilling to compliment this effort of General Wise, cannot find a rational excuse to condone it. He compresses the matter thus:

"The deputation which I have received from Mr. Davis, and which has an imperfect idea of the character of our lives while General Wise deputed at the dedication of the Stonewall Cemetery, but we have no doubt it was eloquent, and that he bore no small credit to himself. If there is any man in the State who is in the English-speaking world, it is General Wilkes, who can speak with the greatest fluency and clearness. We cannot dispute over Augustus' eloquence or nature in mounting his deer, nor do we agree with Gen. Wise, that he is a good man. But we do not believe that he has philosophical doubts upon that point of his confessions concerning slavery be truly reported. Yet we shall be glad if one-half the young men of Virginia take the good advice which the address contains."

The Baltimore Difficulties.

The trial of the Baltimore Police Commissioners before Governor Swann is being held in the executive chamber at Annapolis. The testimony thus far elicited shows "official misconduct" of the grossest nature and gives proof of the disreputable and illegal means resorted to by the Radicals to control the Government. Through the criminal machinations of these Commissioners five thousand five hundred Radicals control the elections of the city of Baltimore, where there are thirty-five thousand legal and registered voters. The majority which Baltimore alone would give to the Conservatives, were a free ballot permitted, would carry the State for that party, and insure the election of a Conservative to the United States Senate in place of Senator Cresswell.

The disfranchisement of the white citizens of Baltimore and Maryland is approved by the Northern masses, and a return to arms threatened if the right of suffrage, to which they are legally entitled, is permitted to them. It would seem as if the Radicals are determined to force the country into a bloody war if the white people of Maryland, Missouri and Tennessee are allowed to vote, or if the black people of the entire South are granted the right of suffrage. Their doctrine of *universal* suffrage, which is their pretended platform, degenerates as all their issues do, into a party trick, to make such voters as will increase their power, and prevent such votes as jeopardizes their success.

What is to be the issue of this imbroglio, we cannot tell. The Governor's decision will be made to-day, so we are informed. If adverse to the Commissioners, and we cannot see how it can be otherwise, the election day, 6th of November next, may prove a bloody one, involving results more important and serious than ordinary election riots. We shall watch the progress of this trial and the results involved in it with great interest.

Fourteenth Senatorial District.

This District, composed of the counties of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, here-tofore reported to have gone for Colonel J. D. Taylor by 13 votes, gives a majority for Mr. Saifer Lloyd of 73. Mr. Lloyd is a gentleman of intelligence and a politician of sound and conservative views, and will make a most efficient Senator. Colonel Taylor was not a candidate and supported Mr. Lloyd in the election.

Parson Brownlow threatens to disperse with the bayonet any convention that shall assemble in Tennessee to change the government of the State.

The health of Count de Bismarck continues in the same state, the disease not either getting worse or presenting any signs of amelioration.

In the handsomest and healthiest parts of London eight-room houses do not rent higher than \$300 per annum.

Our Railroads.

In urging upon the people of the State the great necessity of completing our unfinished Railroads, and especially those intended to connect Tennessee with the ocean, through this State, in the course of a very sensible article, the *Raleigh Standard* remarks :

"The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad has been already pushed so near to completion that every effort should be made to effect it, as soon as possible."

We regard this as wholesome advice, and hope it may meet with the consideration its importance demands. The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad is purely a North Carolina work. Of all the Railroads completed or contemplated, this is the only one which will take produce from other States and send it to the markets of the world through a North Carolina port. The roads already completed, while they may have done much to develop the resources of the State, have accomplished little in building up a seaport town or adding to the commercial and agricultural importance of North Carolina. These roads have been so constructed as to pour the vast products of our State into the laps of our neighbors, and in consequence thereof, Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk and Charleston have prospered, while Wilmington and Newbern have but little more than supported themselves, languishing for the trade which seeks more advantageous markets elsewhere.

We are not the advocates of attempting to force commerce out of its natural channels for the benefit of certain roads and ports. We regard this as suicidal to the best interests of the country. We must create these channels through our own ports, by opening routes that will not only develop some of the richest agricultural districts of our State, but by shortening the distance, make our own ports the natural outlets of vast amounts of produce that now go to enrich Virginia and South Carolina, and swell the profits of their railroad lines.

Such a road will the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad be, when completed. Running its entire length through a fertile country, and near the border of South Carolina, all the freight which seeks this route for transportation, must come to this city for sale or shipment, and with it contemplated connections with the West, will form the shortest line from the Mississippi and Ohio to the Atlantic.

To complete this road to Rutherfordton, it is estimated will require two millions of dollars. The total value of the road, as it now stands, is estimated at eight millions of dollars. The debts of the road can be liquidated with less than a million and a half. Surely, then, arrangements can be made to borrow the money and complete the road. To do this, however, the State must allow the road to issue mortgage bonds sufficient to pay off the indebtedness to the State and finish the work. We cannot believe that a proposition to do this will meet with serious opposition from any quarter. If the State will not surrender its rights as first mortgage, the road will be forced into a sale, and the stockholders will lose their entire property, and we doubt if the State would be able to recover its claim.

If by means of these mortgage bonds, the road can be completed to Rutherfordton, it is believed that the corporation, by its own earnings and by means of its own credit, could construct such further extensions and branches as may be regarded as advantageous and profitable.

North Carolina is particularly interested in this work. It is not only peculiarly a North Carolina road, and the State will not have to share any of the benefits derived from its completion and successful operation with neighboring States, but it will develop the richest agricultural districts of our own. The result in the United States of building railroads has been that the lands lying contiguous to them have doubled and tripled in value within the first ten years after the completion of the roads. This fact, added to the commercial importance and prosperity given to this city, will more than repay the State in the increased value of property any risk she may incur, however remote, in permitting the company to issue mortgage bonds to insure the completion of the work.

Such important State matters as are involved in the completion of our unfinished lines of railroad are subjects for the first, most careful and serious attention of our Legislature. The General Assembly will have no good excuse to waste its time in useless political agitation and discussion. The members who will urge on North Carolina the adoption of the Howard amendment will not, either for talent or numbers, claim the serious consideration of that body. Unprotected and uncared for by the General Government, North Carolina must take care of herself. Her legislation must be devoted entirely to State interests, and none are so great or important, in view of the great wealth of soil and minerals now lost to the commerce of the world, that want but the necessary outlet and transportation to place North Carolina firmly and surely upon the road to wealth and prosperity, as the early completion of the roads that have been commenced and do not require such assistance as the State in her impoverished condition cannot give.

Schemes for the relief of the people, as visionary as they will be illegal, will doubtless be offered and urged upon the consideration of the Legislature, but we can see no sure and permanent relief to the people of the State unconnected with the completion of our unfinished lines of railroads, the encouragement of our agriculturalists, the development of our mineral wealth and the building and operating manufactures. Such interest judiciously fostered and encouraged will bring relief to the people—certain, happy and honest relief. By this means taxes can easily be paid, debts discharged, and our children educated. By this means, North Carolina will again be prosperous and happy, and our children's children "will rise up and call us blessed."

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Fearful Hurricane at Nassau.

We are under obligations to an esteemed friend for copies of the *Nassau Guardian*, giving account of the fearful hurricane which visited that city and the Bahamas Islands on the 2d October. The hurricane is represented as the severest which has visited those latitudes within the memory of man. Government buildings and churches were blown down; the Lunatic Asylum entirely demolished, and the walls of the Prison leveled with the ground. Elegant residences and magnificent stores and ware-houses were entirely or partially destroyed and large plantations almost ruined.

In all the neighboring towns and villages the accounts are equally distressing. In the beautiful little village at Harbor Island, St. John's church and thirty-eight houses were leveled with the dust, and several large settlements in the adjacent country have been entirely swept away. In fact, the accounts of this terrific hurricane are heart-rending in the extreme.

Memorial Celebration at Winchester.

We publish on our first page an extended account of the beautiful and interesting memorial celebration at Winchester, Va., on the 25th inst. We are glad to know that the patriotic ladies of the Valley have so far succeeded in their humane efforts to collect in a common burial ground the thousands of noble dead who have been lying in neglected graves throughout the Lower Valley, as to inaugurate the opening ceremonies of the Stonewall Cemetery at this early day, having already buried within the ground dedicated for the hallowed purpose, nearly three thousand bodies. As an evidence of the urgent necessity for this action on their part, to preserve the last resting places of our dead heroes from neglect and decay, it will be seen that already the names of more than one-fourth of the entire number are unknown.

We regret to learn from Judge Merrimon his intention to resign. His retirement at this time we would regard as a public calamity. We have before referred to this fact, and deplored the necessity which causes it. North Carolina has before this lost the services of very efficient judicial officers on account of the inclemency of the salaries paid them, and many of the most prominent and capable lawyers of the State cannot afford to fill these positions. We are certainly no advocate of high salaries in the present condition of financial affairs in this State, but we feel that if our judicial officers are to be paid out of the reach of many of our ablest lawyers for want of means. Positions so directly connected with every interest of life and property should at least command the best talent in the State.

The Grand Jury unanimously recommended the establishment by the Legislature of a City Court with criminal jurisdiction. This recommendation met the hearty approval of his Honor and the Clerk was directed to forward the application to the Speaker of the next House of Commons, after receiving the endorsement of the Judge. A matter of such evident importance and necessity, we know will commend itself to the attention of our members elect and they will make every endeavor to comply with the recommendation of the Grand Jury, in which they will be endorsed by every citizen of the county, who attends upon the sittings of our Courts.

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In all the neighboring towns and villages the accounts are equally distressing. In the beautiful little village at Harbor Island, St. John's church and thirty-eight houses were leveled with the dust, and several large settlements in the adjacent country have been entirely swept away. In fact, the accounts of this terrific hurricane are heart-rending in the extreme.

Memorial Celebration at Winchester.

We publish on our first page an extended account of the beautiful and interesting memorial celebration at Winchester, Va., on the 25th inst. We are glad to know that the patriotic ladies of the Valley have so far succeeded in their humane efforts to collect in a common burial ground the thousands of noble dead who have been lying in neglected graves throughout the Lower Valley, as to inaugurate the opening ceremonies of the Stonewall Cemetery at this early day, having already buried within the ground dedicated for the hallowed purpose, nearly three thousand bodies. As an evidence of the urgent necessity for this action on their part, to preserve the last resting places of our dead heroes from neglect and decay, it will be seen that already the names of more than one-fourth of the entire number are unknown.

We regret to learn from Judge Merrimon his intention to resign. His retirement at this time we would regard as a public calamity. We have before referred to this fact, and deplored the necessity which causes it. North Carolina has before this lost the services of very efficient judicial officers on account of the inclemency of the salaries paid them, and many of the most prominent and capable lawyers of the State cannot afford to fill these positions. We are certainly no advocate of high salaries in the present condition of financial affairs in this State, but we feel that if our judicial officers are to be paid out of the reach of many of our ablest lawyers for want of means. Positions so directly connected with every interest of life and property should at least command the best talent in the State.

The Grand Jury unanimously recommended the establishment by the Legislature of a City Court with criminal jurisdiction. This recommendation met the hearty approval of his Honor and the Clerk was directed to forward the application to the Speaker of the next House of Commons, after receiving the endorsement of the Judge. A matter of such evident importance and necessity, we know will commend itself to the attention of our members elect and they will make every endeavor to comply with the recommendation of the Grand Jury, in which they will be endorsed by every citizen of the county, who attends upon the sittings of our Courts.

But one capital felony was tried during the term, that became the curse of the State against Lewis and Augustus Williams, freedmen under the charge of High way Robbery. The prisoners were most ably defended by the Hon. George Davis and Julius W. Wright. It appears under the assignment of his Honor, that after an attentive investigation before a jury of our most intelligent citizens, and a careful and impartial charge by the Judge, they were convicted, and subsequently condemned to be executed on the 25th November next.

The type of the actions of General Wise, on the occasion of the deputation of the Stonewall Cemetery, which we give, is full of feeling and beauty. We would be glad to publish it in full, but for its length. Grecy, speaking through the columns of the *Standard*, unwilling to compliment this effort of General Wise, cannot find a rational excuse to condone it. He compresses the matter thus:

"The deputation which I have received from Mr. Davis, and which has an imperfect idea of the character of our lives while General Wise deputed at the dedication of the Stonewall Cemetery, but we have no doubt it was eloquent, and that he bore no small credit to himself. If there is any man in the State who is in the English-speaking world, it is General Wilkes, who can speak with the greatest fluency and clearness. We cannot dispute over Augustus' eloquence or nature in mounting his deer, nor do we agree with Gen. Wise, that he is a good man. But we do not believe that he has philosophical doubts upon that point of his confessions concerning slavery be truly reported. Yet we shall be glad if one-half the young men of Virginia take the good advice which the address contains."

The Baltimore Difficulties.

The trial of the Baltimore Police Commissioners before Governor Swann is being held in the executive chamber at Annapolis. The testimony thus far elicited shows "official misconduct" of the grossest nature and gives proof of the disreputable and illegal means resorted to by the Radicals to control the Government. Through the criminal machinations of these Commissioners five thousand five hundred Radicals control the elections of the city of Baltimore, where there are thirty-five thousand legal and registered voters. The majority which Baltimore alone would give to the Conservatives, were a free ballot permitted, would carry the State for that party, and insure the election of a Conservative to the United States Senate in place of Senator Cresswell.

The disfranchisement of the white citizens of Baltimore and Maryland is approved by the Northern masses, and a return to arms threatened if the right of suffrage, to which they are legally entitled, is permitted to them. It would seem as if the Radicals are determined to force the country into a bloody war if the white people of Maryland, Missouri and Tennessee are allowed to vote, or if the black people of the entire South are granted the right of suffrage. Their doctrine of *universal* suffrage, which is their pretended platform, degenerates as all their issues do, into a party trick, to make such voters as will increase their power, and prevent such votes as jeopardizes their success.

What is to be the issue of this imbroglio, we cannot tell. The Governor's decision will be made to-day, so we are informed. If adverse to the Commissioners, and we cannot see how it can be otherwise, the election day, 6th of November next, may prove a bloody one, involving results more important and serious than ordinary election riots. We shall watch the progress of this trial and the results involved in it with great interest.

Fourteenth Senatorial District.</h2

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1866.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford
Rail Road.

We were glad to see so large a meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad assembled in the City Hall on yesterday, the proceedings of which we give in another column. The mere fact that so many gentlemen have left their homes in this busy season and in the prevailing scarcity of money, demonstrates the interest felt in the success and completion of this great work.

The report of the President and Directors, read to the meeting, makes a flattering exhibit of the earnings of their unfinished road. The exhibit, says the report, is particularly encouraging. The road has never, yet, been able to reach either of its termini, or even the rich producing country which it was designed to develop. It starts on the bank of the river, and ends in the woods. It was left, by the results of the war, in a condition of almost total destruction. The little rolling stock which had escaped seizure or conflagration, was worn down by long and hard usage; and, yet, without the slightest outside assistance, it is enabled to exhibit a clear profit of \$50,000 from the operations of the past twelve months. This speaks volumes as to what the value of the road will be when completed."

The report gives a succinct and concise statement of the present urgent embarrassments, and the causes which have produced them, and the conclusion arrived at is, that from one hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be abundantly sufficient to relieve the Company of all embarrassments, and place it in the full career of successful operation. We most certainly agree with the report in believing that, rather than let this great work languish, the people of Wilmington alone, had better raise the money. It would be consulting the true interests of our city.

In reference to the financial condition of the Road, and the means recommended to raise the amount necessary to complete the work, we quote from the report as follows:

"The total amount of currency required of us, then, will be as follows: To pay off the debts due the State, \$1,000,000.00 To pay all other debts, \$300,000.00 To complete the entire Road, \$2,000,000.00 Making a total of \$3,300,000.00

With which we propose to raise by an issue of bonds, the amount of four million of dollars, coined by a first and only mortgage upon a road, worth in current currency, over eight millions of dollars, and all of its rights, privileges and property. We have reason to believe that the amount of bonds to be secured, will provide for more than eighty cents on the dollar, payable in currency and material; and this would effect a saving of eight hundred thousand dollars to the Company, and secure the early completion of the road, and enable us to most effectually approach the capitals of the North with perfectly clean hands."

The State must, therefore, consent to assume the position of second mortgagors, until such time as the money can be realized to pay off the debts due her. We recommend that an application to this end be made to the General Assembly.

Never were a people so much interested in the completion of a public work than are the people of this city in that of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad. Upon the completion of this great work, and the connection between Fayetteville and some point on the North Carolina Railroad, the future of Wilmington is principally dependent. If our city is to grow and prosper, and if North Carolina products are to seek the markets of the world through her own seaports, it must be done by the completion of these State roads.—We trust, therefore, the recommendation of the President and Directors that the permission of the General Assembly be obtained, to make a mortgage of all its property, reserving to the State the rights of a second mortgage, may be the means of securing relief to the Company and funds for its early completion. A proposition so evidently advantageous to the State and the Road could hardly fail to meet the favor of the Legislature.

So far as to the necessity of the early completion of this work, we subjoin the following well-considered remarks of the Report we have been quoting from:

"That this Road must be completed, and that no distant day, is an obvious necessity, a necessity which we have a right to demand of the City of Wilmington, and to the State of North Carolina. It is the only true North Carolina Road which ever was chartered, because it is intended to connect the two great roads of North Carolina, but to carry them to the markets of the world through her own seaports; thus enriching her own citizens, increasing her own wealth, swelling her lists of exports, adding to her commercial importance, and to her position in the sisterhood of States, which the gift of nature scattered through her entire border, so effectually that she is destined to be the City of Wilmington, as far northward as any of the other railroads of the State put together. Unless it is completed at an early day, this community—so enterprising and so liberal in that respect, as the town improvement—this community has no future which will exceed, or even compare with its past."

"During the past year, the Road, incomplete and unfinished as it is, has contributed directly and indirectly to the prosperity of those districts of this State. This is but an earnest of what will accomplish. A glance at the map will show that it passes through the very richest portions of the State of North Carolina; and the statement above, that the Company will be compelled to stop at New Bern, will carry them to the markets of the world through her own seaports; thus enriching her own citizens, increasing her own wealth, swelling her lists of exports, adding to her commercial importance, and to her position in the sisterhood of States, which the gift of nature scattered through her entire border, so effectually that she is destined to be the City of Wilmington, as far northward as any of the other railroads of the State put together. Unless it is completed at an early day, this community—so enterprising and so liberal in that respect, as the town improvement—this community has no future which will exceed, or even compare with its past."

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

We have received a card from a number of passengers of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, coming South on Friday last, the 26th inst., giving a detailed account of their travel and stay in the State, and the suggestions therein made for the future prosperity of the Company, evince the great interest and thought given to its important duties.

We trust, as a member of the Legislature, Col. Cowan may be able to be of benefit to this Road, by urging successfully the proposition to be submitted to that body, to permit the Company to issue first mortgage bonds in order to raise the money to liquidate the debt due the State and complete the work.

Col. Cowan was instrumental at the last session in procuring from the State a renewal of certain bonds given in favor of the Company, and we know that he will not fail to secure a faithful consideration of the wants of the Road in the approaching session from a want of energy or intelligent effort.

Atrocities in the Country.

The frequency and character of outrages perpetrated in certain portions of this county require immediate and vigorous action on the part of our people. Not long since we recorded a diabolical attempt at murder after setting fire to the residence of the victim. Our columns lately furnished an account of a peaceable citizen being fired at in the same neighborhood while riding along the public road, the ball passing through his hat; and day before yesterday we published an account of the most horrible murder which has ever occurred in this county, which, also, was in the same district. These things assuredly require the most vigorous efforts of the people to suppress. If occurrences of this kind are per-

mited to go unpunished, these crimes will increase with fearful rapidity and may lead to insurrections of the most bloody character.

The sudden and violent emancipation of the entire negro population, has thrown a class of paupers on the country who have scarcely the intelligence to earn an honest livelihood, even if they have the disposition. Naturally indolent, and we fear dishonest, they have neither the wholesome restraint of a master or the incentive of honorable ambition to win the respect and good will of the whites, or an honest living for themselves. As accustomed to look to masters for every comfort which humanity and interest alike require, and having no thought for the future, the emancipation of the negro found him improvident in the highest degree, and ill prepared for the indigent freedom which was presented to him.

The withdrawal of aid by the Freedmen's Bureau, an institution which had supported them in painful indecision for some time, threw that class of the negro population, which had depended upon it for sustenance, upon their own resources for support. It was not to be wondered that many of the people preferred to procure their livelihood by crime rather than by labor. These facts we must look directly in the face, and provide against. Those who know with what difficulty an honest man, with unscrupulous efforts, earns a bare support for his family in these times, need no prophet to foretell what must be the inevitable result, far beyond the expectations of its friends, and has already done much to encourage agriculture in that section.

By all means let the State Agricultural Society be reorganized, and as soon as practicable let the State Fairs be held. We can hardly hope, for several years, to rival the exhibitions made previous to the war, but concert of action and the association and consultation of leading agriculturists from the various portions of the State, will do much to arouse our people from the lethargy into which they have fallen.

We hope this invitation of the President of the Society will be very generally responded to.

State Agricultural Society.

The members and friends of the North Carolina Agricultural Society are invited to attend a called meeting of the Society, to be held at the Capitol, in Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 27th of November next, at 12 o'clock M.

W. R. HOLT, President.

We very gladly spread before our readers the above notice. Every measure that tends to promote the agricultural interests of the State finds great sympathy with us. If North Carolina has any future it is by encouraging and promoting her agricultural and manufacturing interests, and we believe all enterprises are advanced by association and generous rivalry. The recent Agricultural Fair in Granville was a most decided success, far beyond the expectations of its friends, and has already done much to encourage agriculture in that section.

The committee to inquire into the amount of stock represented and to ascertain the quantity of stock represented and to verify the amounts of stock required in order to insure their validity, whereupon it was resolved that the Treasurer of the Company be, and is hereby directed to furnish to the Stockholders with the necessary stamps for the stock.

The committee to inquire into the amount of stock represented, reported the following:

In person 1,751 Shares
By proxy 17,212 "

Total No. of shares represented 18,963

A portion of the capital stock being thus represented, the meeting proceeded to the regular transaction of business.

On motion of Col. A. G. French, it was resolved that the reports of the different departments of the Board, and the proceedings of this meeting be published.

The report of the President was then read and submitted to the meeting, and was motioned of the Secretary.

Dr. H. Robison moved that the report of the President be referred to a Committee of three gentlemen, with instructions to consider the report and to make a report of their consideration and recommendations. After the motion was carried, Dr. H. Robison, Mr. E. S. Cowan, Esq., of Brunswick, were appointed to serve on the above Committee: Dr. H. H. Robison, of Wilmington, Giles Leitch, Esq., of Robeson, and W. R. Holt, Esq., of Robeson.

W. F. Leake moved that a committee of five Stockholders be appointed to inquire into the amount of salary paid the officials and employees of the Company, and report to the meeting whether such expenses are reasonable. After the motion was carried, Dr. H. Robison, Mr. E. S. Cowan, Esq., of Brunswick, Dan'l B. McLean, Esq., of Robeson, and Hon. A. H. VanBekkelen, of Wilmington.

On motion, a recess was taken until 2 o'clock P. M., and the meeting accordingly adjourned until the next morning.

ALFRED COOKERY.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, held in this city on the 23d inst., that Col. Steele, who was to have delivered an address at Kenansville on yesterday, was chosen one of the Board of Directors. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the meeting closed its labors, the Board was unable to transact any business, and, in consequence, had to adjourn its meeting until the following day. This will account for the failure of that gentleman to meet the Vine-Growing Association of Duplin county, as he was very anxious to do. He felt it to be his duty to the Stockholders to attend to the business which they had intrusted to him. He desires us to express his regrets on account of his failure to meet his engagement. He had prepared his address, and would have been happy to have given the Society all the aid he would have done by his presence and the delivery of the address.

GERRIT SMITH.

The editor of the Salisbury *Old North State* has been permitted to read a letter from the distinguished gentleman, and for a number of years, leading abolitionist, whose name heads this article. Gerrit Smith has long been known to the people of the South as one of the most influential and able opponents of slavery, and the most uncompromising and open enemy of this section. During the past summer, he wrote a letter to Chief Justice Chase, more liberal in its views than those entertained by the other leaders of the Republican party, and he has much more recently written another letter to a gentleman of this State, who was a leading secessionist, from which he has been guilty of neglect in the matter, is incuring a fearful responsibility, which may yet be visited upon him. Bearing in view the want of proper organization which may account somewhat for this apparent indifference and real neglect, we desire to inquire why the Militia of this county have not been reorganized under the new laws on the subject. Some one is at fault and we call the attention of the Adjutant General to the matter. There must be more security for life and property. Workhouses for the indolent must be at once provided, and condign punishment for the criminal must, in every instance, be his certain fate.

COL. R. H. COWAN.

The re-election of our fellow-townsman, Col. R. H. Cowan, to the responsible and arduous duties of Presidency of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, is a compliment well merited by that gentleman. We are personally apprised of the untiring energy with which he has devoted his entire time to the success and completion of the great work over which he presides, and the fruits of his labors are seen in the improved condition of the Road, and the carefully considered report submitted by him to the stockholders, and by the suggestions made for the future prosperity of the Company, evince the great interest and thought given to its important duties.

We trust, as a member of the Legislature, Col. Cowan deserves the reliance of the entire community. If civil officers have been relieved in their duties, they should be reported and properly dealt with; and every citizen who has been guilty of neglect in the matter, is incurring a fearful responsibility, which may yet be visited upon him. Bearing in view the want of proper organization which may account somewhat for this apparent indifference and real neglect, we desire to inquire why the Militia of this county have not been reorganized under the new laws on the subject. Some one is at fault and we call the attention of the Adjutant General to the matter. There must be more security for life and property. Workhouses for the indolent must be at once provided, and condign punishment for the criminal must, in every instance, be his certain fate.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

The committee recommend that the Stockholders accept the amendment to the charter passed by the last General Assembly, extending the road to a point near the town of Asheville, Buncombe county.

Resolved, That the President and Directors are authorized to apply to the next Legislature to extend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, and to the railroads of the Stockholders, shall have procured a certificate of stock in the Company.

This elicited quite a warm discussion between Messrs. Crumly, Guion and Cowan, in favor of the resolution, and Mr. Alexander, in opposition. Col. R. H. Cowan moved that the resolution be referred to a committee of three for action. Adopted. The Chair appointed this committee, Col. H. W. French, Dr. H. C. Steele and S. D. Cole, Esqs.

The committee after some deliberation, suggested that the resolution be laid on the table for the next annual meeting.

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